

1 A NEGATIVE IONS GENERATING CIRCUIT DESIGN WITH DECREASING HIGH
2 FREQUENCY NOISE AND APPARATUS THEREOF

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4 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention is relating to a circuit for generating negative ions, more
6 particularly to a negative ions generating circuit design with decreasing high frequency
7 noise.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

9 A well-known negative ions generating circuit was disclosed in U.S. Patent No.
10 4,872,083 entitled "method and circuit for balance control of positive and negative ions
11 from electrical A.C. air ionizers", which has a capacitor and a by-pass resistor. The
12 capacitor is interposed between discharge electrode and A.C. high voltage source for
13 generating a D.C. bias voltage between the discharge electrode and ground. The
14 by-pass resistor is connected to the capacitor in parallel for providing a path to ground to
15 bleed off excess bias. The by-pass resistor is an adjustable resistor whose resistance
16 value is determined by a compensative value that is provided by the A.C. air ionizer to
17 measure air environmental contamination, thereby to provide an equilibrium bias to
18 generate the correct ratios of positive and negative ion currents and balance the densities
19 of positive and negative ion. However, high frequency accompanying high voltage
20 produced by the transformer is not mentioned how to be eliminated in the U.S. Patent No.
21 4,872,083.

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SUMMARY

23 The primary object of this invention is to provide a circuit for generating negative
24 ions, which uses a capacitance of a radial frequency eliminating circuit to by-pass high
25 frequency to ground. A coil of the radial frequency eliminating circuit is connected
26 with a transistor of an oscillation circuit in series and an inductance produced by the coil
27 of the radial frequency eliminating circuit limits the high frequency, so that the high

1 frequency will not pass through the transistor of the oscillation circuit to be amplified in
2 order to effectively eliminate the high frequency that is created by the oscillation circuit
3 to endanger human body.

4 The secondary object of this invention is to provide a circuit for generating negative
5 ions. A π -shaped radial frequency filtering circuit including a coil, a first capacitance
6 and a second capacitance is utilized for making the high frequency to be by-passed to
7 ground and to be blocked by the coil, so that the high frequency noise will not escape.

8 The third object of this invention is to provide a negative ion generator. A shelter
9 is used for wrapping transformer, transistor and coil of radial frequency eliminating
10 circuit in the negative ions generating circuit for producing a shielding effectiveness to
11 avoid the high frequency radiation from the negative ions generating apparatus.

12 The negative ions generating circuit design with decreasing high frequency noise
13 according to the present invention includes a power indication circuit, an oscillation
14 circuit, an amplifying circuit and a radial frequency eliminating circuit. The power
15 indication circuit is utilized for displaying power on/off and the oscillation circuit has a
16 transformer and an oscillation loop. The current from the power indication circuit flows
17 to the oscillation circuit. The transformer configures to generate high voltage that
18 produces a resonant frequency by through the oscillation loop. The oscillation loop has
19 a transistor that includes a base, a collector and an emitter, the base and the collector of
20 the transistor are electrically connected with the transformer. The amplifying circuit, is
21 connected with at least a discharge electrode, configures to rectify the current flowing to
22 the oscillation circuit and discharge negative ions through the discharge electrode. The
23 radial frequency eliminating circuit comprises a capacitance (C4) and a coil (L2), and the
24 capacitance (C4) is connected with the coil (L2) in parallel. The capacitance (C4) is
25 electrically connected with the base of the transistor and the coil (L2) is electrically
26 connected with the emitter of the transistor in series. The capacitance (C4) by-passes
27 the high frequency to ground, and the coil (L2) produces an inductance to limits the high

1 frequency for avoiding the high frequency from passing through the transistor of the
2 oscillation circuit to be amplified in order to effectively eliminate the high frequency that
3 is created by the oscillation circuit to endanger human body.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

5 Fig.1 is a diagram of circuit in accordance with the present invention.

6 Fig.2 is a wave diagram of the oscillation circuit in accordance with the present
7 invention.

8 Fig.3 is a diagram of portable negative ions generator.

9 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

10 Referring to the drawings attached, the present invention will be described by means
11 of the embodiments below.

12 According to an embodiment of the present invention as showed in Fig.1, a circuit
13 for generating negative ions for decreasing high frequency noise includes a power
14 indication circuit 11, an oscillation circuit 13, an amplifying circuit 15 and a radial
15 frequency eliminating circuit 16. Preferably, the negative ions generating circuit design
16 further includes a radial frequency filtering circuit 12. The power indication circuit 11
17 configures to display power on/off. The power indication circuit 11 has a switch SW1, a
18 first resistor R1 and a light emitting diode LED1. When the switch SW1 is in "on" state,
19 a current passes through the first resistor R1 and is lighting the light emitting diode LED1.
20 Also the current flows to the radial frequency filtering circuit 12. The radial frequency
21 filtering circuit 12 is a π -shaped circuit and has a first coil L1, a first capacitance C1 and
22 a second capacitance C2. The first capacitance C1 and the second capacitance C2 are
23 grounded. The first capacitance C1 and the second capacitance C2 have low impedance
24 to high frequency, so that high frequency will be blocked by the first coil L1 to decrease
25 the leakage and interruption of high frequency noise. The current further flows to the
26 oscillation circuit 13 to produce a high voltage, the oscillation circuit 13 has a
27 transformer T1 and an oscillation loop 14, and the transformer T1 which possesses a

1 primary coil N1, a positive feedback coil N2, a secondary coil N3 and a fifth capacitance
2 C5. The high voltage passes through the oscillation loop 14 to configured to high
3 frequency generate a resonant frequency. The oscillation loop14 possesses a transistor
4 Q1, a second resistor R2, a third resistor R3 and a third capacitance C3. The transistor
5 Q1 has a base, a collector and an emitter, and the base and collector of the transistor Q1
6 are electrically connected to the transformer T1. Fig.2 is a wave diagram illustrating
7 periodic variation of the oscillation circuit. During the conductive time t1, the current
8 flows to the positive feedback coil N2, the second resistor and the third capacitance C3 to
9 turn the transistor Q1 from "OFF" state to "ON" state, wherein the conductive time t1 is
10 decided by the second resistor R2 and the third capacitance C3. The current passes
11 through the second resistor R2 and charges the third capacitance C3. Accompanying the
12 third capacitance C3 is charged gradually, the current flowing to the base of the transistor
13 Q1 will become fewer gradually resulting in fewer and fewer current flowing to the
14 collector of the transistor Q1. During the cut-off time t2, when the third capacitance C3
15 is charged to fill gradually the current flowing to the transistor will become fewer, at the
16 time the positive feedback coil N2 will induce an anti-electromotive force and discharge a
17 negative voltage to turn the transistor Q1 from "ON" state to "OFF" state, wherein the
18 cut-off time t2 is decided by the third resistor R3 and the third capacitance C3, then the
19 potential difference between the third capacitance C3 and the third resistor R3 decreases
20 to zero. When the ratio of secondary coil N3 and primary coil N1 of the transformer T1
21 ($N3 / N1$) is greater than 1, the oscillation circuit 13 will increase the voltage. While
22 voltage is increased again, the current will flow through the positive feedback coil N2,
23 the second resistor R2 and the third capacitance C3 to conduct the transistor Q1 so as to
24 form a periodic oscillation.

25 In this embodiment, the amplifying circuit 15 has a sixth capacitance C6, a seventh
26 capacitance C7, an eighth capacitance C8 and a ninth capacitance C9. A first diode D1,
27 a second diode D2, a third diode D3 and a fourth diode D4 are connected to the halfway

1 between the sixth capacitance C6 and the ninth capacitance C9 in parallel. The
2 amplifying circuit 15 is also connected with a fourth resistor R4 and at least a discharge
3 electrode 17 in parallel. The discharge electrode 17 corresponds to a discharge panel 18.
4 The amplifying circuit 15 configures to rectify the current flowing to the secondary coil
5 N3 with an ascending voltage and discharging negative ions by the discharge electrode 17
6 and the discharge card 18. The oscillation circuit 13 produces not only base wave
7 frequency but also many unwanted high frequencies. The high frequency will cause a
8 bad effect by radiation leakage while the oscillation circuit 13 is working. The radial
9 frequency filtering circuit 16 that is connected to one side of the oscillation circuit 13,
10 which has a fourth capacitance C4 and a second coil L2. The fourth capacitance C4 is
11 connected with the second coil L2 in parallel and electrically connected with the base of
12 the transistor Q1, the second coil L2 is connected with the emitter of the transistor Q1 in
13 series. The fourth capacitance C4 by-passes high frequency to ground and the
14 inductance produced by the second coil L2 can limits the high frequency, so that the high
15 frequency will not be amplified by the transistor Q1 of the oscillation circuit 13 in order
16 to effectively eliminate the high frequency that is generated by the oscillation circuit 13
17 to endanger human body.

18 A negative ion generator manufactured by utilizing the negative ions generating
19 circuit design with decreasing high frequency noise function of the present invention
20 includes not only the foregoing circuit design to eliminate the high frequency that could
21 harm human body but also a shelter 19 made of metal, such as iron, aluminum or copper,
22 for wrapping the transformer T1 and the transistor Q1 of the oscillation circuit 13, and the
23 second coil L2 of the radial frequency filtering circuit16 to produce a shielding
24 effectiveness so as to eliminate high frequency radiation of the negative ions generating
25 apparatus. Besides, the foregoing negative ions generating circuit design with
26 decreasing high frequency noise and the apparatus thereof is also able to be installed to a
27 housing of a portable negative ions generator 100 as showed in Fig.3 or other electronic

1 devices in order to generate negative ions and eliminate high frequency noise.

2 The above description of embodiments of this invention is intended to be illustrated
3 are not limiting. Other embodiments of this invention will be obvious to those skilled in
4 the art in view of the above disclosure.

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